For the Enquirer.

nected with this administration, to common sense

First-of the Tariff: I contend, that Mr. Polk

other President. There are a larger number of

people engaged in agricultural pursuits than in

Mr. Polk, then, has tended to benefit this large

class of farmers and planters, who till the soil for

upport. Take particular cases: A merchant

buys one barrel of corn from a farmer-this mer-

chant ships it, and sells it to a shipper of grain, and he carries it to New York or Boston, and

there sells it to other shippers, who are sending grain from this country to Europe. The mer-chant, in buying corn, is governed in his price

by the price for which he can sell it in Nortolk

Baltimore, or other place to which he may ship;

the shipper who buys it in Norfolk or Baltimore

is governed by what he can get for it in New

York, from the large shipper, who sends it to Eu-

rope; and this last shipper is governed in his pur-chases by European prices, for he must pay all

expenses and make a profit. These several agents-merchant, small and large shipper-are

dependent one upon the other-and, from this re-lation and dependence, the actual price which

the farmer gets for his barrel of corn, from the

suppose the shipper to Liverpool can get 58 per

barrel for corn, and has to pay \$1 per barrelduty

on it, it is manifest that he cannot give as much for corn in New York by \$1, 1/ he has this duty

to pay, as if he did not have it to pay-and the man who buys corn to be shipped to New York

cannot give as much by \$1, and the merchant cannot give as much by \$1-consequently, the

farmer, by the British tariff, loses \$1 per barrel on his corn. Whatever, therefore, the duty on

corn may be - one dollar or one cent-the farmer

is the loser. We are told that the scarcity of

breadstuffs in Europe is the only cause of the good prices which our farmers are realizing for

their corn. This, I admit has much to do with

it-but, from the above reasoning, all see that no

inconsiderable source of the profit to farmers must arise from the repeal of the duty on corn.-

Corn might be \$3 or \$30 per barrel in Liverpoo

owing to its searcity, and our tarmers would los

the duty to be paid on it, but for its repeal. These

But, one asks, what has Mr. Polk's adminis

tration to do with this? Why, this: Mr. Secre-

What can we infer from the reprinting of M:

vorable impression on the British government They said, the United States are disposed to ad-

mit our manufactures at low duties, and we wil

admit their corn and provisions on the same terms. This is as it ought to be. We have a dense population, and can manufacture on good

terms. The United States can grow corn and

wheat, and raise meat more favorably than we

cessary articles of life; and they may feed u

while we do it. This is a great measure, that

opens a new era in commerce, civilization and the relations of the nations of the earth. We have

all heard of a millennial state, and it would seem that it would be no great call upon the imagina-

tion, or despite to good sense and reason, to re gard this mutual repeal of duties by two of the

most powerful nations of the earth, on either con

event in the providence of God. It will bind the

nations of the earth closely together, and, by the

dependence it creates, it will do away with war

and inspire all with a desire for the general good of all. Who can think that other nations wil

not follow the example set them? - And when the

principles of free trade and untrammelled inter

course betwen the nations of the earth shall prevail, history may trace these mighty results t

sugar and salt, would go a good way toward

paying his taxes. In the same proportion he saves on other articles. And suppose the De

mocratic principles were not in the ascendant-

he would lose all this.

The fact is just this: turn about as they may

mystify and obscure it as they please, Mr. Polk' administration has done two good things of the

utmost importance-caused tarmers to get high

prices for what they have to sell, and to buy wha

they want to use in the way of necessaries on th

people. They appeal to every man's experience

-they touch the pocket nerve, and are obviou

now have-unexampled prosperity. The Whigh

mocratic President from office on the old ground

-a Bank of the United States, a Tariff for pro

tection, and other Whig measures-would meethe ridicule of the nation. The leaders and edit

war, to save the party, and to give them any ground whatever for presenting to the nation a Whig candidate for President in 1848.

They all know that the nations of the earth

must frame other laws and adopt new regulations

among themselves, before they can say that there

are plain matters, that no man can deny.

merchant, depends on the price in Europe.

Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published DAILY (for the city) and SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily and SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily aper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight chiars (taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three Bollars fot six months, payable in advance, to be paid in at office, or remitted by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars ret annum at the end of the year.

The All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, a good and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editar to pastage of a little term being paid by the writers.

The postage of a langle letter is scarcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an attensive business, which operates as a serious tax good the Editors.)

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in that proportion for advertisements of a lines, and in that proportion for advertisements of a lines, and in that proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auction-greate, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper in-cres, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper in-

eers, who are the series and Marriages from the country, and Osituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this whenever the party is a substantial of the published. Every measure, that has been taken to be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved herefulter unavailing. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, unpon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

Notice to Contractors.

schedule and specifications. Seventeen hundred dollars of the money for the payment of the said building will be in the hands of the Sheriff of this county on the let day of November next; the remainder of the cost of said building will be paid out of the county levies of Sts and 1849—that is to say, one molety on the let day of November in each of said years. The undertaker will only be required to execute a bond with good secutly, in the penalty of thirty five hundred dollars, double the amount of the payment to be made in November next.

WARNER LEWIS,

WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,

JAMES ROY MICOU.

Tappahannock, Esser Co., Va., June 26th, 1847.

Tappahannock, Esser Co., Va., June 26th, 1847.

SCHEDULE. S C H E D U J. E.

The above specified building to be completed by the 1st day of January, 1849, and to be of the following size, dimensions and materials, to wit: Sixty four feet in length and fifty feet in width, from out to out; the walls of said building to be twenty-eight feet high, from the surface of the earth to the caves of the building, and the pitch of the gable ends to bear a due and workman-like proportion to the heighth of the side walls; the walls to be twenty-two inches thick from the first or principal floor, and the balance of the walls from the said floor to the caves to be eighteen inches thick, and the walls of he caves to be eighteen inches thick, and the water of the gold ends from the caves to the top of said walls hitteen inches thick; fourteen windows in the lower story, with twelve panes of glass in twelve of the said windows, each pane of glass to be twelve by eighteen inches, and two of the said windows with twenty-four in the name. the said windows to be confined when raised or down by spring fastenings; the front or principal door entering into the Court room to be a folding door, with a plain suitable square transon over the said door; the said door nine feet high, and four feet and a half wide, the whole of the timber of the said building to be of white or yellow heart pine, or any other timber equally a good, subject to the approval of said Commissioners; two doors from the passage or entrance in the said building, one of said doors to enter into each room of the Cierk's office, and each door to be eight feet high and three feet and a half wide, the said doors to be made plain and double, and faced on the outside with sheet pinn of good quality, to be approved by the Commissioners; the balance of the out doors of the said building in the lower story to be six pannet doors, one inch and

ers; the balance of the out doors of the said building in the lower story to be six pannel doors, one inch and three quarters thick, the said doors to be seven feet and a half high and three feet and three inches wide, the two inside doors leading from the front room into the Clerk's Office of the two inside doors leading from the front room into the Clerk's Office, with three doors up stairs, one door leading into each room, four pannels in each door, one inch and three eights of an unch to be the thickness of said doors; the said doors to be seven feet high and three wide; the doors of said building are all to have locks of good quadity, and the folding door also to have two iron bolts; the outside locks to the Clerk's Office and the said folding doors to be larger than the others, and of the best and stronges: kind; the heighth of the Clerk's Office and the said folding doors to be larger than the others, and of the best and stronges: kind; the heighth of the Clerk's Office and the said folding doors to be larger than the others, and of the best and stronges: kind; the heighth of the Clerk's Office with iron grates fixed therein, to burn coal therein, to be placed at such points in the said building as the Commissioners may hereafter determine, with flaes in the brick wall and chimneys it they shall be found

Commissioners may determine; the roof of said building to be covered with plank sheeting and slate thereo, the said plank to be one inch thick; all the inside wood work of said building to be neatly painted, and also the tables to be made therefor and placed therein; the roof of said building to be framed on the plan of a pincipal roof, with two flights of stairs leading from the lower floor to the Jirry rooms with a passage or plat form four feet wide in front of the jury rooms, running from jury room to jury room, the entire width of the house, with a strong square and moulded paffing in frost of said platform or passage; the floors of said jury rooms to be of good white or yellow heart pine, and also to be one inch and a quarter thick, and the floor of the third room in the upper story to be finished as the said jury rooms, and the partition between the jury rooms and the third rooms afforesaid to be made of wood studs, and laths and plastering thereon; the floor of the Court-house below, and the Cierk's Office, to be laid of good, even, and hard bricks, in neat style, the said bricks to be laid upon a sufficient depth of dry sand, not to be less than four inches deep, with good strong pannel shutters or blinds to the windows in the lower story, to be painted in imitation of oak, and to have all the necessary fixtures and fastenings when open or shut; the bricks for the said floors are to be good. Baltimore paving bricks, or others, to he approved by the said Commissioners; the cornice at the front end of the building to return so as to form a pediment front, and to be of such depth as the Commissioners may approve; to have wash boards in all the upper rooms; to have a whole moon or circle in the front end of the building to be white washed and plastered inside; the Cierk's Office to be secured on the outside bricks to be worked in the inside of the wall until the walls are raised two feet above the surface of the earth; the whoie building to be white washed and plastered inside; the Cierk's Office to bave w

IN CHANCERY.—Vinginia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of Essex County Court, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1817;
Thomas Durham, Plaintiff:

vation to the said Commissioners to make any altera-tion in the construction of said building not affecting materially the cost of said building; and where it does materially affect the cost of said building, the said Com-

Thomas Durham, against
against
Eldred Howerton and Muscoe Garnett, Defendants.
The nies subparms and attachment issued against the defendants in this cause not having been executed on the defendant. Howerton, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is a non resident of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in September next, that being rule day, and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newsparp published in the city of Richmond for eight weeks successively, and that another copy thereof be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

IN CHANCERY.—Virginia:—At a Court of Appeals, held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1847:

Joseph C. Swan, Plaintiff: } agains Particle Upon a write against Patrick Durkin and others, Justices of the Hustings Court of the town of Petersburg, who sue at the instance and relation of William Nisbet and John H. Buller, late merchants and partners, inding under the style and firm of Nisbet & Butler, for the benefit of George W. Harrison, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY—Virginia:—At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, continued and held for Buckingham county, at the Court House, on Tues-day, the 20th day of April, 1847: John R. Gilliam, Executor of Sarah Cason, deceas-ed. THE ENQUIRER.

John R. Gilliam, Executor of Sarah Cason, deceased, against
Hiram B. Cason, Fuqua Cason, Obadiah Woodall and Mildridge his wife, Sarah Cason, widow of Larkin Cason and her children, Elizabeth Cason, Judith Cason, Sarah Cason, Mary Jane Cason, and Elijah Cason of this State, William Cason, John G. Goisey and Sarah his wife, of Tennessee, James Cason of Missouri, Nathaniel Robertson and Polly his wife, Samuel Adcock and Nancy his wife of North Carolina, Stephen Cason of Alabama, and Lucy Cason, widow of John Cason, deceased, and her two children, William Cason and Sarah Cason, of the State of Tennessee, Defts.
The plaintiff having filed his bill praying for the Court's adjudication of the rights of the legatees under the will of his testatrix, Sarah Cason, deceased, and a distribution of the estate accordingly; on the motion of Hiram B. Cason, one of the defendants and legatees, the Court doth order that all persons who may have claims against the said decedent, Sarah Cason, exhibit the same for settlement on or before the first day of September next, and that this order be published for eight weeks in the Richmond Enquirer, and posted at the door of the Court House of this county on two several Court days.

A Copy. Teste,
R. ELDRIDGE, C. C. S. C.
June 25—cw8w

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, held for Bath county, May 1st, 1847.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, for the benefit of Plaintiff:

The Commonwealth of Adam Plaintiff:
the Literary Fund,
against
William Wilson, Administrator of Adam Bowyer, deceased, William McClung, and Thomas Graham,
Defendants.

Defendants.

The plaintiff's bill in this cause alleges that the said Adam Bowyer, late of this county, departed this life intestate as to his goods and chattels, and that, after the payment of funeral charges, debts, and just expenses, there is no person entitled to take the residuum under the laws of this Commonwealth, for the benefit of the Literary Fund, and prays that the defendant, William Wilson, the Administrator of the said Adam Bowyer, deceased, be decreed to pay the plaintiff, for the benefit of the Literary Fund, the said residuum of the personal estate of the said Adam Bowyer, deceased. It is stated in the answer of the defendant, William Wilson, that his said intestate removed to this county, from the State of Pennsylvania, many years since, but the nativity of the said Adam Bowyer does not appear from the papers in this cause. On consideration whereof, it is ordered, and required, that all persons claiming an interest, as distributees, in the personal estate of said Adam Bowyer, deceased, do appear here on the first day of the next term of this Court, and make themselves defendants in this suit, and that a copy of this order be published in the seat of Government of the United States, and in some newspaper published at the seat of Government of the Vinted States, and in some newspaper published at the seat of Government of the State.

A Copy. Teste,
May 14—cw3m CHS. L. FRANCISCO, Cik.
The National Intelligencer will please copy, and send on affidavit of publication to Second Auditor's Office.

IN CHANCERY—Virginia: At a Circuit Superior The plaintiff's bill in this cause alleges that the said

IN CHANCERY—Virginia: At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, continued and held for Buckingham County, at the Court House, on Monday, the 19th day of April, 1847:

Sprey Engle,
against
Martha Engle, William Engle, Andrew J. Laird and Sprey his wife, John Spencer, child of Mary Spencer, Waddy Engle, Serener Engle, Reuben Engle, Dambers, Excutor of James Slaton, deceased, Defendants.
This cause came on this day to be further heard by consent of parties on the papers formerly read, and the award of Thomas M. Bondurant, Gr. Moschy and William A. Scott, arbitrators, chosen by the parties to arbitrate and finally settle the accounts of the defendant, Clopton Chambers, Executor of James Slaton, deceased, with the estate of his testator, and with the distributers and devisees of said estate, field 16th September, 1846, and was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof, and by like consent, the Court upproving the said report, to which there is no exception, doth confirm the same; and on the motion of the defendant, A. J. Laird and wife, and Joshua Beazeley and wife, by counsel, they being legatees and distributees in said estate, suggesting that refunding bonds are not necessary for the protection of the said Executor; and it appearing that more than two years have elapsed since the qualification of said Executor; the Court doth order that all persons who may have claims against the decedent, James Slaton, do exhibit the same for settlement on or before the first day of September next; and that a copy of this order be published for eight weeks in the Richmond Enquier, and posted at the door of the Court House of this county on two several Court days.

A Copy. Teste,
July 2—cw8w

R. ELDRIDGE, C. C. S. C.

IN CHANCERY-Vinging :- In Northampton Coun by Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery May 28, 1847: Edward Holland, who sues, &c., Plaintiff Ity Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, May 28, 1847:

Edward Holland, who sues, &c., Plaintiff: against
John L. Upshur's administrator, and al., Defendants. This cause came on this day to be heard on the papers formerly read, and on the report of the master commissioner, filed on the 26th inst., made in pursuance of the decree pronounced in this cause on the 6th day of October last past, and was argued by counsel: On consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that it be again referred to the master commissioner of this Court, to take an account of any other debts due the unsatisfied creditors of the said John L. Upshur, deceased, which have not heretofore been reported, distinguishing between such as are due by specialities binding the heirs, bearing date prior to the 17th day of March, 1842; and those not binding the heirs hearing date previous, or subsequent to that day, and distinguishing also among those due by simple contract between such as are due by some writing signed by the said testator, or by some other person by him thereunto lawfully authorized, and such as are due, not evidenced by any writing; and that said master report the dates of such debts as are due by speciality: And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said master do cause an advertisement to be published in the Richmond Enquirer, a paper published in the City of Richmond, tor the creditors of the said testator, John L. Upshur, to come in before him and prove their debts; and he is to fix a peremptory day for that purpose; and in default of their coming in to prove their debts by the time so to be appointed, they are all to be excluded the benefit of this decree; but the persons so coming in to prove their debts, not parties to this suit, are, before they are to be admitted creditors, to contribute to the prainitiff their portion of the expense of this suit, to be settled by the master: And it appearing to the Court that the said testator, John D. Upshur, deceased, and has more than two yea

All persons having claims against the estate of John L. Upshur, deceased, which have not already been reported, will present them to me, duly nathenticated, on or before Thursday, the 9th day of September next: And also all persons having claims against the estate of John D. Upshur, deceased, will exhibit them to me for settlement on or before the aforesaid 9th day of Septembernext. SMITH NOTTINGHAM, C. C. S. C. LD 16 Grandsu

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Bules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Charlotte, the 3d day of May, 1847: George J. Roberts, Plaintiff:

George J. Roberts, Plaintiff:
against
Wm. R. Ilatchett, and other Defendants.
The defendant, Wm. R. Hatchett, not having entered his appearance, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here, at the rules to be holden for the said Court, on the first Monday in September next, and enter his appearance, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of the said county.

A Copy. Tests,
June 11—cw2m WINSLOW ROBINSON, C. C.

IN CHANCERY.—Viscinia—United States of America:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the United States Court, for the fourth Circuit and Easter. District of Virginia, on the 7th day of July, 1847:
Politiaux Robinson,
against

Poitiaux Robinson,
against
Samuel Jones, a resident of the State of Maryland,
trading uniter the style of Talbot, Jones & Co., and
Carter H. Bradley,
The above named defendant, Samuel Jones, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that the said Samuel Jones is not an
inhabitant of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that
the said defendant do appear at rules to be held in the
Cierk's Office of said Court, on the first Monday of
October next, and answer the bitt of the plaintiff; and
that a copy of this order he forthwith inserted in some
newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two
months successively, and posted at the front door of the
United States Court Room in said city.

A Copy. Teste,

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Cumberland county, on Monday, the Sth day of July, 1847:
Sarah A. Peers,
pagainst

RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, July 29, 1847. We trust that our political friends will not be cracy from their own chosen candidate. Will rens who flatter them ? Will they credit, for one the hero of the Mexican war? We will not be

lieve it. This day week must answer. tical affinity that Col. Bolling is induced to bend his bow in behalf of Gen. Taylor. No politician can, in the present aspect of affairs, claim Gen. T. as one of his own party. After the letters he and often even the twentieth does not finish it has written-emphatically throwing overboard all | the error is revived from time to time as long as party ideas-who can, who dare express the political views of Gen. Taylor? The Federal party sentiments in the mouths of public men to suit any purpose for which they may be wanted.

Is then, the issue, in a Congressional Election in Virginia, to be, "who goes in strongest for Taylor?" Is this election to be decided, not ac- ket at home and secure steady prices." cording to the principles and merits of the candidates, but by their respective admiration (we had almost said adoration) of a General in the army? Shame upon our friends, if they permit

such a state of things to be brought about! To admire a heroic and successful soldier, whose rare endowments of character have filled the world with his fame, is one thing: to swear by him for anything and every thing, without toreknowledge or information about his opinions, is another. It does not accord with the pure political principles and elevated sentiments of Mr. | the inhabitants of our towns on the lakes and the Meade to halloo for Gen. Taylor right or wrong, but we venture to claim for that gentleman as high appreciation and gratitude for the services of the old hero as ever was entertained by his competitor. Without disparaging the tempest of be created by all the manufactories filled with machinery which the strictest application of the zeal which Col. Bolling has excited in his own mind for Taylor, we feel no hesitation in believing that R. Kidder Meade is quite as patriotic

and discerning in that regard as Col. B. Let every Democrat, then, cast away the idea, that, by voting for Kidder Meade, he will honor Gen. Taylor less than by permitting G. W. Bolling to be elected by default. We ask attention to the following

Extract of a Letter dated, MECKLENBURG, July 23d, 1847. At our Court, on Monday last, we had several speeches from the candidates, and Meade sus tained himself to the entire satisfaction of the Democracy. The fact is, although I have heard Col. Bolling speak three times in this county, I cannot say from his speeches what his political for it if elected; and why, because exchanges don't Gen. Taylor is his great hebby. He seems to think he can ride in power on him. He goes blind for him for President, let him be Whig or Democrat; for no one now knows his political views, which renders him more acceptable to Col Bolling. The Colonel in that respect confirms what we always said of the Whigs, they go for men and not principles. Mr. Meade, on this point, gave him a severe rasping. He wanted to know what Col. Bolling's principles were worth it he was willing to sink all for the purpose of showing gratitude to a hero, especially since the Whigs said formerly it would destroy a government to make Presidents of military chieftains. Mr. Meade was for the nomince of the Balti more Convention, and Colonel Bolling thought it strange he could not persuade him to express preference for some particular man, forgetting that the Democracy went for principles and not men. Colonel Bolling's speeches consisted of Mr. Meade's having acted with the Whigs in '40 (which Mr. Meade acknowledges,) and then he flew off on Meade in '40, or General Taylor; and I can assure you it was quite often, as I did not hear a speech that both of them were not mentioned and dwelt on as his only hope. As to dis-cussing the great questions of the day, he was unwilling; from what cause I know not, unless he wished to get Whig and Democratic votes by being mum, as General Harrison was in 1840.

Mr. Meade discussed the great political ques-tions of the age fully and ably. He kept nothing back; and he showed that while he admitted his errors of 1840, Col. Bolling would deserve a more generous support if he too would no longer act with a party which had violated its most solemn promises. Col. Bolling says he is a Jeffersonian Republican, and so said Daniel Webster; but he can't humbug the people with that. As long as he acts with Clay, Webster, Adams and such, there is no Democrat fool enough to take him for a Republican. We will try and do better than we did last spring, though it is an irregular election, and at a season of the year when the

A New Hampshire correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in attempting to compliment Gen. Wilson, the newly elected Whig Congressman from that State, in reality heaps coals of fire (of Gen. W.,) as honest as it was patriotic," was to volunteer his services. With this honorable resolution, he came before the people as a canwar party. At once his "honesty and patriotism" front, and was elected as an anti-war man, Could very ground assumed by his eulogist in the Intel-

with Messrs. Botts and Corwin, are pledged to of the war. We turn them over to Col. Donibeen shed upon American soil," Gen. Wilson, as a gallant military man, and the personal and pothe imbecility and treachery of the Administra-tion that madly pushes it on. But mark a fact here—an important one, too. While, last March, Gen. Wilson was considered as standing pledged as a volunteer in the Mexican war, he San A Vision of William Nisbest and loss the enterthants and partners, the must have the enterthants and partners, the merchants and partners,

We find the above extraordinary sentence at the end of an article in the Whig Predericksburg News, attempting to expose "the aumbug of have escaped the writer unwittingly, gives up the whole question of "protection." What has entrapped by the "go it-blind" game which the become of the boasted blessings of a "home Federal candidate for Congress in the Petersburg | market," if, from a want of "demand abroad," district has been playing. Nothing is easier than the surplus of agricultural products gluts the the expedient resorted to by men whose cause is "home market," and prices "must necessarily be weak, of hoisting the banner of a popular hero. low?" These truths, the friends of free trade Thus the Federal candidate has become a mar- have invariably maintained-and, to avoid the vellous proper champion of Gen. Taylor, and, evil, they have established measures, which, able impressions either at home or abroad, I have sailing under his flag, would seduce the Demo- while they actually increased the market at home, would encourage and extend the "demand they be seduced? Will they lend car to the sy- abroad," and open a wide field for the surplus of the farmers' productions. But the New York moment, the sincerity of this new-born zeal for Evening Post of the 21st June presents this point in the most lucid and conclusive manner:

AN OLD ABSURDITY REVIVED .- An error with It certainly cannot be from sentiments of poli- an interest attached to it, whether the interest be ing nine times, was nothing to it. it rises again-With twenty mortal murders on is crown,

The old nonsense about a home-market, for exwill find it a different sort of a job to do now what they did in 1840. They cannot, at this day, put in the Whig and protectionist Journals. The pretext for reviving it is the recen decline in the price of wheat and breadstuffs generally. much better would it have been to create a mar-

But do not these persons see that by the ne impulse given to our commerce under a freer system of trade, we have been creating a home market for American produce, and a most extensive one, for several months past? What have all the beatmen on our rivers, the forwarders on our canals, the persons employed on our rail-ways, the seamen who man our vissels, the builders of boats and ships and steam-ts, been doing since the new activity of trade began? This vast multitude have been consuming the grain and the beef raised by the American farmer .-Add to these the inhabitants of our commercia interior springing up under the new impulse givour ships are bringing over from Europe, and you have a home market for the products of American farms, far larger and vider than could protective system could force into existence.It should not be forgotten, however, that in the mean time our manufacturing establishments have been as active as ever, and that even new ones have spring up in almost every part of the

Let it not be pretended, then, that under the free trade system we forego a home market for the fruits of the earth. By no means; we keep the home market; we enlarge it, and we add to it the market of the world. It is the shallowest of pretences to say that we can have a home market for our farmers only by granting exorbitant ad-vantages to the owners of mills. As long as we have an active population, well-employed and well-paid, we possess the best home market that it is possible to have. Such a population pur-chases the most and consumes the most.

But these journalists inveigh against a foreign opinions are. He is for a Tariff for revenue, dis- market. We answer that but for the opening of actly the doctrine of 1840, which was a Tariff for protection. On that Meade demolished him.— On the Bank question the Colonel will not vote nois and Iowa and Wisconsin him been able to part with the produce of their ands for prices need it-not because it is unconstitutional. As which in any degree reward their labor, then we to the Distribution act he is mum. The fact is he knows he is a genuiue Whig and wants in this Democratic District some Democratic votes. ted on their hands.

of being allowed access to a lorgin market.— On the contrary, it is the opportunity of disposing of our surplus produce abroal that keeps the market steadiest at home. It is a well established commercial maxim, that the wder the market the less danger of sudden and extreme fluctuamaize in this country are confind to the United States for a market, they will obtain large prices when their crops are small; but, then the crops are abundant, prices will immediately decline, and the farmer who lives remote from the market will often find, as was the case oner the Tariff of 1842, that his wheat will not pay ne cost of send-

ing it to market. Give them the market of the world, and what will be the result? More wheat will be raised; when the crop is small, it will suffee for the consumption of the nation, at reasonable prices, and when it is large, the surplus will be taken off t foreign countries, and the price a home will be such as to repay the tiller of the sol. Two evilbe possible in a mere home markit-occasiona searcity and occasional excessive production As to the decline in the price of breadstuffs which has recently taken place, it is owing to causes which, whether the marketbe at home or abroad, narrow or wide, cannot wielly be avoid ed. They are causes, however, which produce a worse effect the more limited the narket.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

HON, F. MALLORY. Gentlemen: Amid the mutations of politica

parties and the various rewards that active partizans have received from the present adminis-tration, I have been greatly mortifed that the talented and worthy gentleman, whose name heads these hurried remarks, has not bebre this hour received such commendation as he justly merits at our hands. In those trying times, when every Democrat felt that a struggle, mementous and us, and when some good hearted mer in our ranks felt an instinctive shuddering for the well being of our noble cause, Francis Malory buckled on his armor and with an eloquener and earnest-ness worthy of a Spartan, went about in this our that when the war broke out, "the first impulse (of Gen. W.) as honest as it was partialis" was didate for Congress, and was beaten by the anti-war party. At once his "honesty and patriotism" Senate had doomed Henry A. Wiseto retirement oozed out. Finding that he could not be elected as a war man, he suddenly became enlightened as to a competitor and did a brother's part to relieve Tyler when he throttled the Bank bill; it was he that wounded the flying Parthian of Harrison's an "Hon." member of Congress be presented in a cohorts, Ewing; and for these acts of devotion to that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, in the shape of potatoes, got from 3,400, that was, got from 3,400, that was, got from 3,400, that was, got from 3,400, promise to the ear" and one violated, by that ac-cidental administration of John Tyler. Sirs, Francis Mallory can never be the suppliant tool be also seen that Messrs. Wilson and Tuck along of any man, and I undertake to say that he never with Messrs. Botts and Corwin, are pledged to would seek office Ly pacing Pennsylvania vote against giving a dollar for the prosecution avenue; nor do I believe that he would deal in the have been elected on the strength of their deter-mined and frankly expressed hostility to the Mex-ber of English and mercenary Hessians at icans, and the wild, startling, but deceptive cry rung over the land that "American blood had in Congress as the representative from the Norlolk Never, while representing the Notfolk District, did we hear that Mallory was complained of for as a volunteer in the Mexican war, ne was defeated in this Congressional district by 2,600 majority against him—the Independent, anti-war party running a third candidate. Since, however, he has taken so determined and bold a stand against Trade from principle, he sought only to carry out those great measures for which many good the war and the Administration, standing up in

"With no demand abroad, and more than an ordinary, ther; nor would be declaim with that vindictive | were only two dissentient voices, one on each | wiolence, which of late has made Congress a theawiolence, which of late has made Congress a theathe where political gladiators exhibit for personal regular than for country's weal. Perhaps there is no estrict in Virginia more hard to please than the Norfolk district. Yet such was Mallory's free trade." This little sentence, which must good fortune, and such his graceful deportment; and so free was he from personalities, that even now many of both parties feel a deep and anx-ious wish to see his rich resources of intellect

I always feel regret that the Democracy has not | True, Dr. M. cannot be considered an election-eerer; but the good and great will always be struck with that man's appearance, who is devoid of dissimulation and a stranger to intrigue, and such a man is Francis Mallory of Elizabeth City.

A DEMOCRAT ALWAYS.

The statements and views of the New York political or personal, is prodigiously long-lived.

The cat in the old adage, which could bear killed of high authority, and his last letter presents such a number of striking facts, bearing upon the great agricultural interest of the country, that we are induced to make an extended extract:

kets generally, with improving prices; but with very lew indications of speculation. The nature of the news was such as to cause a great fall in the now see your folly," say the whig journals to the people, "in desiring a toreign market. How ing the stoppage of a few flour dealers, of no great ket for its sale, together with large imports of goods, added to the chill the news threw upon the \$245,345 over last year. This of itself was an important demand for money. In the last few days the markets have recovered somewhat; the demand for money is less, and it can now be again at four per cent, on treasury notes. Indeed pression that money would be wanted, were subsubsided. Cotton is going freely forward, and the fall in prices has stimulated the exports of other produce, advanced freights, and caused bills to decline, and the chances are that a renewed import of specie will take place. Indeed, the Britannia brought about \$200,000—the result probably of an easier state of the London market.

At the latest moment in London the favorable impressions that had been entertained in relation to the harvests and the prospects for the coming gaining ground. The stock and money markets more particularly were disturbed by the announce-ment of Lord John Russell, that the Irish potato crop is in a perishing state. The vast means of information on a subject so important possessed by the minister makes his statement of great weight, and consols fell. The position of Great Britain is indeed far from sound. As an instance we will take from official sources a statement of the stock of grain and flour, reduced to grain, in warehouse June 5, and the bullion in bank, as

Now when we reflect that England, in exces of her own supplies, consumed last year thi

reflect that her grain crops were good, and that the large import was insufficient to keep numbers from starvation. The great secret of this deficit is in the pecu liar nature of the potato culture. It has been as-

the product of 2,500,000 acres of wheat. If the potato crop is entirely abandoned, it will require 000 acres! The 2,400,000 withdrawn from potatoes last year was mostly put down in green crops and spring corn, which have checked the demand for grain in the summer months, and not turnish food that will be available later in mined and frankly expressed hostility to the Mexican war. When, last year, the news first reached us of the collision of our arms with the Mexicans, and the wild startling but decentive cru western Europe. We are also to remember that with the stock in hand, and the imports, England consumed up to January, 5,492,594 qrs., and that 5 District is marked by no grandiloquence, no windy tirade, no declamations, made out of time as to prevent her realizing much from the new as to prevent her realizing much from the new crops before next spring. There are no stocks a gailant military man, and the personal and political friend of the incoming Governor, Anthony
Colby, proffered the latter his services, in case they
were needed. It was the first impulse of his heart
—as honest as it was patriotic. But he has since
seen the monstrous iniquity of the war, as well as

The Doctor's path was onward in usefulness to his
District and country. Scrupulously upright in
all that he said or did, he was an ornament to the
all that he said or did, he was an ornament to the
all that he said or did, he was an ornament to the
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all that he railroad would check House and to the old State that gave him birth, diffied expenditure on the railroad would check the outlay for food; that the high prices would have the same tendency; that the cessation of the public expenditure in Ireland, together with a want of toleration or an exercise of personal the public expenditure in Ireland, together with partialities. The little guard that stood around emigration and deaths by famine and plague, would all cause a less consumption. But if we reflect that the enormous imports of last year did not avert those calamities which are thought to

side of the House. On Wednesday the vote was concurred in by the Legislative Council by a MR. POLK'S ADMINISTRATION.

Messrs, Editors :- There is a good deal said in our Whig papers about the blunders and radical called in requisition for his country's good.

Dr. Mallory is no county man. I am not his find, too, that there are many on that side who are defects in the administration of Mr. Polk; and I neighbor, nor do I often see him; but, when I do, talking in the same way, whenever conversation turns on politics. If one would read Whig papers his services. If there be a Southern man whose address and carriage, added to his plain and well-turally conclude, that there was no one act in all stored mind, are better calculated to make favor- Mr. Polk's administration that is commendable, or that will not eventually prove a curse to our enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance. | country and race. Now, I am a plain man, pretending to little more than I really am, and look at most subjects according to common sense, and i have though I would present my views of some matters, con-

people like myself, as I am sure there are many more of that class than all others together; and sometimes common sense views of matters suit common sense people. I am a plain farmer, have been reading newspapers for many years, and have read something on the subject of poltics from other sources, has done more to benefit this country than any

NEW YORK, July 22, 1847-4 p. m. Down to the receipt of the news from England, o July 4th, there was an abundance and cheapness of money - an increased business in the mar ing the stoppage of a few flour dealers, of no great importance however. Cotton was favorably al-fected by the news, and it has sold freely for export at an advance of a a cent. The stocks of breadstuffs are very large, and the adverse marmarkets generally, produced a little more active demand for money for a day or two. The duties paid into the customhouse for the week ending the 16th inst., amounted to \$575,357, an excess of sequently allowed to remain-the demand having

whole wheat crop of the United States for 1840, as reported by the census, we begin to realize the extent of her wants, more particularly when we

certained by scientific research, that about four pounds of potatoes are equal to one pound of wheat, as human food. According to the English averages, an acre of good land will produce 20,of salt on his farm; at the above rates, by the re peal of the tariff, he pays \$750 less than he would 160 pounds of potatoes, or 1,680 pounds of wheat, therefore, as four pounds of the former are equal have to pay, if the tariff were not repealed; and this \$750 to a farmer who uses that amount of to one pound of the latter, an acre of potatoes will support three times as many people as one of wheat. Since the peace, the culture of potatoes has been greatly extended, as food for the manufacturing and laboring classes-as every acre pu in with potatoes equals three sowed with wheat. The increase of the manufacturing population, and that of Ireland, has not produced any extra pregnant with great and lasting events, for the perpenation of every principle held sacred among maly that wheat has been talling in price under maly that wheat has been falling in price under a steady currency, with an increasing populabest possible terms. I say, these two great ends are undeniable, and must strike all common sense land planted with potatoes last year in the United Kingdom 3,400,000 acres; which, at the average ness worthy of a Spartan, went about in this our dear old 7th Congressional District and aided this, nearly two-thirds perished by the rot in 1846; to all. The people can desire no more than the leaving an estimated quantity of 12,000,000 tons see this, and never speak of the Tariff and othe Democratic measures. They only harp on the eratic rally in Hampton and presided, when the eloquence of Caskie, Patton, Hunter and your extent; and it is now estimated that 1,000,000 own gallant Scott did battle in our glorious cause; it was he, who, when the wrath of an infuriated Senate had doomed Henry A. Wiseto retirement, and, as they hoped, disgrace, came lorward with his poble sense in the present year. These would yield of sound roots 9,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent. less than was available last year. There is no doubt, however, for some time, and can readily see through this ery against the war. They cannot sav any thing against the Tariff and Constitutional Treasury but that one-half of this amount will perish, and that the deficit will be 8,000,000 tons, from the the "monstrous iniquity of the war," changed his him; it was Francis Mallory who need by John available quantity last year; or equal, as food, to aided to produce the late tall in price, but will subtle flattery to procure or secure any mission. He sprang from a sire who once filled a prominent niche among Virginia's good and true men, and bia restriction of the sprange from a sire who once filled a prominent niche among Virginia's good and true men, and bia restriction of the state menced the last year was equal to the product of 1,000,000 acres, and she has none now on hand. "And here let it be understood that our triumph is a very significant one. Both of our candidates have been elected on the strength of their distances that to take for the coming year; and it must also be remembered that what has been said in relation

was no cause of war with Mexico. Mexico had raised an army with the avowed intention of it vading one of our States; she had violated her treaty in not paying what was due to the Unite States; she had taken the private property of ou citizens, and would not compensate them; she refused to receive an ambassador; she has refused all overtures for peace; and lastly, sh murdered our citizens. I say, then, there must be a new code of international law, before any man or nation can say that there was no cause of war with Mexico. National law was made to regulate the conduct and intercourse of nations, as civil law was designed to govern citizens. If any man can say that A may take the property of B, or kill C with impunity, then may he say, there was no cause of war with Mexico because, then, all considerations of law and righ must be disregarded. A PLAIN FARMER. [From the St. Louis Republican, July 20] FROM CHIHUAHUA.

Letters were received in this city, vesterday departure of Colonel Doniphan's command from that city. They were brought by Mr. Webb, who returned by way of El. Passo and Santa Fe .-

The Mexicans are said to treat the Americans with great deference and civility, and it was hoped that sales of all the goods-amounting to a million of dollars worth, when the army left Chi-

huahua-would be soon effected. The letters complain of the exceeding haste with which the departure of the American troops

was effected, and of the dangers to which this conduct left them exposed.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 21.] LATER FROM MATAMORAS. Probable Advance of Gen. Taylor on San Luis Potosi, and Junction of the American Forces under Gens. Scott and Taylor.

By the steamship Jas. L. Day, Captain Wood, from Brazos St. Jago, late last night, we have re-ceived Matamoras papers to the 18th instantfrom which we extract the following intelligence, combining all we can hear at present:

[From the Matamoras Flag.]
Col. S. R. Curtis, acting Inspector General under General Wool, reached our city on Monday, directly from the camp of General Wool, at Buena Vista having the camp of General Wool, at Buena Vista having the camp of General Wool, at Buena Vista having the camp of General Wool, at Buena Vista having the camp of General Wool, at Buena Vista having the camp of General Wool, at Buena Vista having the camp of General Wool, at Buena Vista having the camp of General Wool, at Buena Wool, at Bue na Vista, having left there on the 28th ult. We believe that he is undetermined, whether to proceed from here to the United States, or to the headquarters of Gen. Scott. In brief conversa-tion with him, we gather the following particulars, with regard to affairs on this line.

Up to the time of his departure from Buena Vista, every thing had remained quiet in camp. The Mexican forces at San Luis were variously reported at from four to fourteen thousand.— They are commanded by General Valencia. A nanufacturing. This all know. The policy of march against General Wool had been determined upon, but appears to have fallen through.
General Wool received timely notice of it on the 26th ult. and made arrangements for a hearty welcome. It was afterwards ascertained, that the brigade of General Minon, (commanded now by another officer,) forming the advance, had approached within sixty or eighty miles of Saltillo. Here the soldiers began to desert, and dissensions arose, which induced a countermarch, and rumor said that General Valenting mor said, that General Valencia was en route from San Luis to join General Santa Anna, at the city of Mexico. [We can contradict this ru-mor upon the authority of San Luis papers, received in this city within the last few days.— These papers state Gen. Valencia to be still at San Luis, making preparations for the reception of General Taylor. They mention that despatches, ordering General Taylor to form a juncion with General Scott, by the way of San Luis, had been captured, and they feel certain that General Taylor will march upon that place. The regular troops under Valencia are stated at 9,000, and strenuous appeals are made to the people to

and stendous appears are made to the people to assist in the defence of the city.]

The troops at Buena Vista (2,900) are in good health, and under General Wool's command, progressing rapidly in the "school of a soldier." Gen'l Taylor is still at Walnut Springs, quietly awaiting the arrival of those reinforce often promised and always delayed. He desires to go forward or back. Thinks he has a prospect getting more reinforcements than necessary for mere garrison duty in this country; but not enough to prosecute hostile movements. He has 120,000 rations, 800 wagons and 2000 mules waiting, rea-

dy to move forward.

The Camp near Mier, designed as the headquariers of General Hopping and the "School of Instruction," has been located at the Sulphur Springs, about three miles from Mier, at the junction of the Alama river with the Rio Grande.— It is said to be a delightful place, and some 1,500 troops are already collected there. Col. Belknap and Major Crossman started from Camargo on free trade, and advocated them; and the British nation, seeing the disposition on our part to repeal our tariff and pursue a more liberal policy, tegarded that great report favorably, as was seen from the fact of its being reprinted in England, and laid on the tables of the members of Parlia.

ment, and very soon repealed to a great extent their corn duty, and finally removed it entirely. It was rumored along the road that Urrea was on this side of the mountains, but it was not generally believed in Camargo, or above there on the line; the country wore the appearance of perfect quiet, and there was no interest either in pre-

sent or perspective operations.

At this place, Mexican reports assume a more concise form, and we are forced to give credit to some of them. It is beyond doubt, that Urrea is now on this side of the mountain. We have po-sitive information of his being in Victoria, five days ago, and of his having arrested the Gover-nor of this State, and sent him under guard, to the city of Mexico, charged with hatching treason against the Mexican government. It is also pret-ty certain that a nephew of Canales has been arrested and shot by his order, treasonable corres-pondence having been found in his possession.— The Department of Tamaulipas is put under contribution for a large sum of money, and Urrea is deputed to enforce its collection with the bayo-net. There is a report that he has left Victoria junction with troops from San Luis, but this rumor we cannot trace to any reliable source.

Carabajal is reported moving about all over tew traders escape him-fleecing them even to FROM SAN LOUIS. - San Luis papers to the 6th instant have been received in town, but they are in the hands of Mexicans, who refuse us permission to see them. They contain some important information, looked upon by Mexicans as very

riff we farmers want sugar, coffee, salt, and other necessaries. Now, when the merchant brings these things to us, he must pay all expenses and make his profit. It he has to pay a tariff of two cents per pound on sugar, and eight cents a bush el on salt, these become a part of the expenses which the consumer has to pay. Say a man favorable to their cause, the purport of which we arrive at from hearsay. The most important intelligence regards General Scott. The papers state, so we are told, that our army marched from Puebla for the city of Mexico, but after ascerwhich the consumer has to pay. Say a man uses 300 pounds of sugar and eighteen bushels taining the force they would have to contend with, countermarched again to Puebla, without coming to an engagement with the Mexicans, although battle was offered at a point distant twenty-five miles from the city. This is too im-probable for belief; General Scott will never turn back when once on the march, even though the opposing force be "forty thousand valiant Mexi-cans," as stated. The second item of importance announces the dissolution of the Ayuntamiento of Puebla, and retirement from the city of all the members, save one, who was arrested by or-der of General Worth.

The good feeling which at first existed between our troops and the Pueblanos has given place to the direct enmity. This state of things is said to have been brought about by excesses committed miento petitioned Gen. Worth for redress; but he paid no attention to the petition, and an immediate dissolution of that body took place. The an-nihilation of Gen. Scott's army is heralded as certain. They proclaim it impossible for him either to advance or retreat. This is certainly cheering news for the Mexicans, and would be very sorrowful for us, if we could be made to believe it; but our faith is too strong to allow any misgivings as to the safety and triumph of our army to occupy our thoughts. All's well, and will be well, Mexican glorification to the contra-

ry notwithstanding.

The New Orleans Bee has information by a gentleman recently from Vera Cruz, that General Pierce intended to send an advance column of two hundred men to clear off the Guerrillas, and hold the Puente Nacional, and that he would follow immediately after with the train and the balance of the force. The train will consist of 400 wagons, and will be larger and more valuable than any of the preceding ones. The whole force under General P. will be 4,000 men.

MARRIED. In this City, on the 15th inst., Robert J. Barks-Judge John Robertson.

Died, in Surry County, at the residence of his Father, (Binns B. Bell, Esq.,) on the 28th day of June last, Anson Bell, aged nineteen years and

The deceased was the only child of devotedly fond parents, and gave fair promise of future usefulness. A few months since, he was placed by his father, under charge of a merchant in the City of Norfolk, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge of mercantile business; and whilst there so engaged, sickened of measles, from the father's residence on Saturday, 26th June, 1847,

Thus has been cut down in manhood, a youth, whose amiable disposition, unblemished integrity and modest worth had endeared him to all in the community in which he was raised, and to many